

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908.

二拜禮 號八十月二英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHIOFOO.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
ROMA. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% " "

" 3 " 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEWELL HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account at the

rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-

cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " " " "

" 3 " " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,

Tegay, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-

Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Calcutta,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and corre-

spondents in the East, on the Continent, in

Great Britain, America, and Australia, and

transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum,

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/11= \$15,000,000

Silver \$13,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

Z. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Frieland, Esq., E. Shellin, Esq.

A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.

C. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS

..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 " " " " "

" 3 " " " " "

" 1 " " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

earned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI { DELHI } About 21st Feb. Freight and

of Call Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. Feb. 23. Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports 2nd Feb. See Special

of Call Capt. T. P. Hilde, R.N.R. 2nd Feb. Advertisements

LONDON and ANTWERP Socotra Freight only.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, Capt. W. R. Hickey Freight only.

COLOMBO and PORT SAID

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE

REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,

VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,

OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. [40]



THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, PRUDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Now Showing—Another Large Stock

NEW GOODS,

Specially Imported for the Races.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 5 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday

excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at

9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street

Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas

Wharf.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from Douglas Wharf

at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 6:15 P.M. to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and

from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning

steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRESENT

"THE LIARS"

AN ORIGINAL COM

Shipping—Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 25th Feb., 1908.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. v. Binzer	TUESDAY, 5 P.M., 3rd Mar., 1908.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Binzer	About TUESDAY, 3rd Mar., 1908.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Train Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. R. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAPAN	Second half Feb.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAPAN	Second half Feb.
TJILIWONG..	JAPAN	Second half Feb.	JAVA	Second half Feb.
TJIMAH I.....	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAVA	First half Mar.
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	First half Mar.	JAPAN	First half Mar.
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	Second half Mar.	JAVA	Second half Mar.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1908.

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent, patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 32nd October, 1907.

THE PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL.

February 27th to March 3rd.

SPECIAL STEAMERS. SPECIAL RATES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE AN

EXCURSION TO MANILA

AND SPEND

A WEEK OF GAIETY.

A WEEK OF FUN.

A WEEK OF SPORTS.

GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS.

MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTRY.

MASKED BALLS.

Return Trip from Hongkong to Manila

\$50.00.

As an inducement to Hongkong residents to patronise this important event, besides enjoying a holiday of reasonable length, Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co. have decided to despatch their steamer ZAFIRO for a special Carnival trip, leaving Hongkong at 4 P.M. on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY. The ZAFIRO will reach Manila on Tuesday morning, and in order that the full round of festivities may be enjoyed they shall not despatch the steamer from Manila until 2 A.M. on the morning of Tuesday, the 3rd March. She will reach Hongkong again at daylight on Thursday, the 5th March.

The Passengers, should they so desire, may make arrangements to remain on board during steamer's stay in Manila.

Special arrangements have also been made by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

KIMURA'S OUTRAGE IN KYOTO.

AN AUDACIOUS AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

The Japan Chronicle, of 8th inst., says:—In the small hours of Tuesday last a man is reported to have knocked at the door of the residence of Mr. Mural Tatsunosuke, Higashi Sawaragi-cho, Kyoto. On Mrs. Mural opening the door in the belief that it was her husband returning home, the man, who was about twenty-eight years of age (one paper gives his age as 21) entered the house and told her that he had come from the police station to arrest herself and her husband, as it had been discovered that the latter had been engaged in counterfeiting. In the meantime Mr. Mural arrived home, and was told the same story. The intruder then bound Mr. and Mrs. Mural and three servants, deprived Mr. Mural of his purse, containing about ¥5, and the overcoat, and took the unfortunate couple out of the house. Waking up the people at a Jirikisha, stand he compelled his victims to enter the Jirikisha and proceeded with them to the Kamichojima-machi Police Station, where he asked a detective to take charge of them, declaring that they were criminals.

An investigation quickly revealed that the man was an impostor, but by that time he had left the police station. A number of police were at once dispatched to search for him and he was eventually traced and arrested. The suspicions of the police fell upon a young man named Mitsujiro, who had already been convicted several times for theft, he being a notorious criminal. He was traced to the house of a relative in a suburb of Kyoto, where he was hiding, and after a struggle with the police he was secured.

JAPANESE KEROSENE.

JAPANESE PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN IMPORT.

At the present time, when there is so much discussion regarding the imposition of a tax on kerosene oil, some facts about this valuable product in Japan are of special interest.

One of the seven wonders of Echigo province, before the Meiji era, used to be the "water that burns"; and no Japanese knew at that time that this water had any market value. In 1874 the production of kerosene oil was only 3,679 koku, but the rate of the yearly increase has been from 24 to 69 per cent, until, in 1906, it reached 1,378,311 koku. The first half of 1907 showed a production of 723,946 koku.

The industry is carried on principally in Niigata province, where it is produced on the largest scale; then come the Hokkaido, Nagano, Gummu, Chiba, Ehime and Kagoshima arrangements according to the magnitude of production. In 1906 the number of "mining of sections," i.e., grants for mining, was 591. This number showed a decrease by 5 from that of the previous year. In two cases the industry was abandoned and in three other cases districts have been amalgamated. The Formosan coal oil industry is said to be hopeful, but is not included in the list yet.

Over the whole length of the country new wells are being discovered and trial minings are being undertaken, there being no fewer than 530 of these trials during the year 1906, which, however, was 179 less than for 1905. This falling-off is not because the field shows signs of being exhausted, but is due to the rise of the extraordinary taxation on trial minings. The following list shows the location of new wells:—Hokkaido, 69; Aomori, 20; Yamagata, 9; Akita, 7; Niigata, 373; Gummu, 13; Shizuoka, 21; Nagano, 23; Ito Aichi, Ishikawa, Shimane, and Yamaguchi one new well has been discovered in each.

According to the reports of the Mining Bureau, of the gross amount of ¥14,770,771 of the whole mineral products of the year 1906, ¥3,846,430—that is, over 30 per cent—came from the oil industry, which ranks in the third place, following ¥63,000,000 for coal, ¥26,000,000 for copper, and being closely followed by gold, which is put at ¥3,795,000.

But with all this rapid progress, Japan at present ranks only in the seventh place in the table of the world's kerosene industry. In 1905 Japan produced ¥1,670,000 koku of the grand total of ¥70,430,000 koku for the whole world. Against the ¥7,780,000 koku of America and the ¥4,200,000 of Russia, the Japanese production is small.

In the year 1905 there were 47 companies established for carrying on the kerosene oil business, with a total capital of ¥3,901,060. Two new companies were established and three companies increased their capital in 1906, the total capital then being ¥37,610,000. And four refining companies with ¥5,000,000 capital, one company for transportation with ¥1,000,000, and another with ¥2,000,000 for refining and retreating, were newly established in the same year. Of the total expenditure of ¥55,000,000 for the entire mining of Japan in 1906, 69 per cent was used in the production of coal, 16 per cent for kerosene, and the remaining 15 per cent for all other minerals. At the end of 1906 the number of oil companies was 38. The number diminished by 9 from that of the year before, but the capital increased by ¥3,890,000. This means that the small enterprises are being amalgamated into larger ones. Other mining industries are owned by a few rich families, coal being in the hands of the Mitsui family, the Sumitomo and Furukawa families having the lion's share of the copper and silver, and so on. But the oil industry is owned by shareholders, the amount of a single share being usually quite small. This is a notable characteristic of the industry.

In the first year of Meiji (1869) only 559 koku of kerosene was imported. After ten years the importation rose to 55,445 koku. In the course of another decade it had become 431,777 koku and in 1906 it rose to 1,378,311 koku. Owing to the duty imposed, the importation of late years shows a decrease, while the

national production is increasing. In 1904, the year in which the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the climax of kerosene importation was reached with 1,715,435 koku. The following table shows the position:—

Year	Product	Imported	Percentage of Total
1904	Koku	1,715,435	35
1905	Koku	1,715,435	49
1906	Koku	1,378,311	53

—Japan Chronicle.

Public Companies

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Building, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th February 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. [176]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1908, at 4 P.M., in the City Hall, for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To consider the following Resolution:—
"That in consequence of the importance of the trade existing between this port and Bombay it is resolved under Rule 'XIII' to increase the number of the Committee from 9 to 10 so as to include a Merchant interested in the 'Bombay trade'."
4. To transact any general business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1908. [123]

THE KWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1908, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th February, to TUESDAY, the 25th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [213]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1908. [190]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th inst. to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [233]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1907, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Old Share, and ONE POUND and TEN SHILLINGS STERLING per New Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of February, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, WHERE SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY FOR WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. [130]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the rates of subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are urged to apply early, now that the rates are low, to secure their shares. The rates will be raised on the 1st of March.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

Intimation.

Powell's

WHITE

GOODS

LINENS.

SHEETS:—

Plain, per pair,—

2 x 3 yds., \$12.50 to \$25.00

2½ x 3½ yds., \$14.50 to \$30.00

Hemstitched,—

2 x 3 yds., \$18.50 to \$35.00

2½ x 3½ yds., \$21.50 to \$45.00

PILLOW CASES:—

Plain,—

\$12.50 to \$37.50 per doz.

Fruited,—

\$2.75 to \$10.75 per pair

Hemstitched,—

\$2.75 to \$21.50 per pair

TOWELS:—

Huckaback, Hemmed,—

\$5.75 to \$11.50 doz.

Hemstitched,—

\$6.00 to \$21.50 doz.

Fringed,—

\$6.75 to \$18.50 doz.

Diaper and Damask Towels,—

\$10.50 to \$27.50 doz.

TABLE LINEN:—

2 x 2 Yds. from \$6.75 each

2 x 2½ " " 8.50 "

2 x 3 " " 10.50 "

2 x 3½ " " 10.75 "

2½ x 3 " " 12.50 "

2½ x 3½ " " 15.00 "

2½ x 4 " " 15.00 "

2½ x 4½ " " 16.50 "

2½ x 5 " " 19.50 "

Serviettes to match:—

ALL LINEN

TABLING

2 and 2½ Yards by any Length
From \$1.25 per yard.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

DES VŒUX ROAD,

and

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

Auction.

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

THE Undersigned will hold their annual
sale of Race Ponies
by
PUBLIC ROUP,
opposite the City Hall,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 19th February, 1908, at 3 P.M.
50 LOTS.TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [220]

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th of February, will
be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 19th of February, at 9.30 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the 23rd of
February, 1908, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1908. [8]

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Cette ex S.S.
Omar, from Vathy ex S.S. Saghalien,
and from Bordeaux ex S.S. Ville de Bordeaux,
and Carthage, in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 24th February, at Noon, will
be subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 24th February, or they will not be re-
cognized.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 24th February, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. MILLET,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MANILA."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

WHERE ARE

YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Where I am sure to find the best—

FRENCH BONBONS,
LIQUEURS,
BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
CHAMPAGNE
and
CLARET.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [53]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at A.M. and P.M.,
Daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.WM. FARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Jan., 1908. [61]

THE AEROPLANE TRIUMPH.

WHAT MR. FARMAN WILL DO IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Henry Farman, who won the Deutsch-
Archdeacon prize of £2,000 in France by his
circular flight of 1,600 yards with his aeroplane
formed some time ago the intention of coming
to England as soon as he had won the prize,
in order to compete for certain of the prizes
that have been offered here.It must not be supposed, however, writes
the special representative of the *Pall Mall*
Gazette, that although Mr. Farman is con-
vinced that within twelve months there will
be aeroplanes with which it will be possible
to fly from fifty to a hundred miles quite
easily, he will, when he arrives in England in a
few weeks' time, immediately set to work to com-
pete either for the *Daily Mail* £10,000 prize from
London to Manchester, or any of those other
prizes that have been offered in connection
with it."What Mr. Farman has already done is
marvellous," remarked one authority this
morning, "but there is, of course, a vast differ-
ence between being able to fly at a height of
twenty-five feet, as he did yesterday, for some-
thing less than a mile, and of rising to a
sufficient height to clear housetops, steeples,
and trees in a journey from London to Man-
chester. Mr. Farman has undoubtedly turned
the corner. He has shown that the coming of
the aeroplane for practical flight is only a mat-
ter of time, but there will be no long-distance
work for some time yet, and it must also be
borne in mind that prizes like the Adams
(£2,000) and the "Autocar" (£500) offered in
connection with the *Daily Mail* (£10,000) are
for British-made motors and aeroplanes, etc.,
whereas Mr. Farman's machine is of French
manufacture.Nor must we expect Mr. Farman yet to com-
pete for the prizes that are offered for a flight
from Paris to London and for crossing the
Channel. The Brooklands prize of £2,500, for
which he might have entered for a flight of
three miles, is now, it is understood, closed,
owing to the expiration of the time-limit, and
the offer has not been renewed.

PRIZES TO BE WON.

With these prizes eliminated for the purpose
of immediate competition, Mr. Farman has only
the expectation of winning1. The *Daily Graphic* prize of £1,000 for a
flight of a mile, with one or more passengers;
2. Lord Montagu's trophy for the longest
distance in any year; and3. Mr. Norton Griffith's trophy, also for the
farthest flight in any year.Mr. Farman hopes to win the *Daily Graphic*
prize within the next month or two. He will
compete for it at Brooklands, where the ground,
it is understood, has already been marked out.
With this accomplished—always supposing he
is successful—he will return to Paris, and with
the £3,000 he will then have won it is probable
that he will set to work to perfect his
machine as to be able either later this year or
next to compete, if not for the full distance,
London to Manchester prize, at least for the
£1,000 which Lord Montagu has offered for the
longest flight in the contest.As to the chances of other English
competitors for these prizes they are at present
somewhat remote, although it is understood
that it may not be long before definite flights
are made by Mr. Moore-Brabazon, Mr.
Howard Wright, and Mr. Roe, who are making
excellent progress with their machines, to say
nothing of the Army aeroplanes in which Cap-
tain is deeply interested. All these machines,
however, are at present some distance behind
Mr. Farman's in point of perfection in practical
work and results.British aeronauts and all enthusiasts in the
possibilities of aeroplanes on this side of the
Channel are delighted to-day at Mr. Farman's
success and one of the earliest messages that
were received on his success was one of warm-
est congratulations telegraphed to Paris last
evening on behalf of the Aero Club of Great
Britain.

THE "BEST CURE" IN

PICCADILLY.

LADY A. GORDON-LENNOX'S NOVEL
EXPERIMENT.There is nothing new in the "rest cure."
Of recent years it has become something of a
fashionable remedy for shattered nerves. There
is, however, a distinct novelty in the idea of
being able to indulge in its admitted virtues in
the very centre of London.Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox must be
credited with the discovery of this, the latest
development. During the past few weeks her
ladyship has occupied a suite of rooms at the
Ritz Hotel, overlooking the Green Park, where,
completely secluded from the world, she has
taken the "cure," and is reported to have much
benefited by the rest.No sound of the roar of the traffic of Picca-
dilly, or even the subdued bustle of the great
hotel, disturbed the peaceful quietude of her
retreat. There were no letters to harass the
patient, for a request that they be kept in
charge of the officials was sufficient to ensure
that no single note was passed across the
threshold.Another advantage of this form of "rest
cure" is the absence of that irritating feeling
of compulsory isolation which attacks even the
most strong-minded patient when he or she
realises the completeness of the severance
from the world.At the Ritz Hotel there are no restrictions,
and the cure can be adjusted to the whim of
the moment. A sudden desire to listen to the
hum of the never-ceasing traffic of the West
End of the soft, soothing music of the hotel
band, or the joyous laughter and merriment of
fellow-guests, can be instantly gratified."The rest cure at the Ritz," though not in
the official programme of the hotel, is likely to
be "one of the things" during the forthcoming
London season.

Intimations.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must
weep; but alas, in this too busy world women
often have to work and weep at the same time.
Their holidays are too few and their work
heavy and monotonous. It makes them
nervous and irritable. The depressed and
worried woman loses her appetite and grows
thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells
of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two.
If some disease like influenza or malarial fever
happens to prevail she is almost certain to have
an attack of it, and that often paves the way for
chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other
organs; and there is no saying what the end
may be. Let the tired and overladen woman
rest as much as possible; and, above all, place
at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies
of women. It is palatable as honey and con-
tains all the nutritive and curative properties of
Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Com-
pound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the
Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the
world over and you will find nothing to equal
it. Taken before meals it improves the nutri-
tive value of ordinary foods by making them
easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and
good cheer into thousands of darkened homes.
It is effective from the first dose, and probably
one bottle is all you may need. It is absolutely
reliable and effective in Blood Impurities,
Nervous Dyspepsia, Wasting Conditions,
Melancholy, Chlorosis, Impaired Nutrition,
Scrofula, Low Vitality, and all troubles of the
Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I
have found it a preparation of great merit. In
a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty
pounds in two months' treatment, in which it
was the principal remedial agent." It carries
the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or
disappoint you. Why accept a substitute?
Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

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Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.Telephone Address:
"CHEP" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 24Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

Intimations.

PAUST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [70]

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. [50]

THE

EASTERN CYCLE CO.

3, ARSENAL STREET,

WANCHAI.

BICYCLES--BICYCLES.

CHEAP SALE.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.

COMMENCING FROM JANUARY 10, 1908.

MACHINES

FOR

LADIES and GENTLEMEN FITTED with

2 and 3 SPIT GEAR,

OF ALL

GRADES and GUARANTEED ENGLISH

MAKES.

All Prices to suit individual requirements.

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES:

LAMP (gas and oil), BELLS, TYRES, CYCLO-

METERS, INFLATORS, SPANNERS,

and EVERY OTHER REQUISITE FOR

CYCLISTS.

NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN. EXCHANGES

EFFECTED.

THE

EASTERN CYCLE CO.,

3, ARSENAL STREET,

WANCHAI.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. [131]

Don't Worry.

Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?

CONSULT

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND HOUSEHOLD.

DEPOT FOR
THE FINE PRODUCTS
OF
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,
LONDON.

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.
'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.
'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT.
'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.
BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & Co.)
DARTING' LANOLINE PREPARA-
TIONS.
HAZELINE, "HAZELINE CREAM,"
"HAZELINE SNOW," &c., &c., &c.
'TABLOID' MEDICINE CHESTS, AND
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co., are prescribed by
leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
Weekly—\$12 per annum.
The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

BIRTHS.
On January 15, 1908, at Portland, Maine,
U.S.A., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. CRAYEN, of
Shanghai, a son.

On February 10, 1908, at Ningbo, Mr. PERCY
ROMILLY WALSHAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
On February 12, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN
GRIFFITH THOMAS, Engineer-in-Chief's De-
partment, Imperial Maritime Customs, Shang-
hai, to LAURA MARY, youngest daughter of the
late W. Piper Brown, Esq., of Malvern,
Victoria, Australia.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908.

HONGKONG BANKS.

The statement presented to the share-
holders of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation by their chairman at
their annual meeting on Saturday proves the
difficulty there is frequently found in the
position of those who are able to control in-
formation which will lead to a correct pro-
phesy in financial matters of forecasting the
probable course of events even within the
short period of a half-year. Far be it from
our purpose to minimise the difficulties and
anxieties which have attended the operations
of exchange bank managers here in the
East with the crisis prevailing in America
towards the end of 1907. The prospects
which Mr. Medhurst held out at the pre-
ceding meeting were such as might have led
to anticipations, the results of which were
not realised at the meeting over which he
presided on Saturday last. That is not to
say, however, that the very large earnings of
the Bank for the last half-yearly period
were not such as to furnish cause for
gratification to the fortunate holders of

the Bank's scrips. Our object, however,
is to point out the fallacy of those anti-
cipations, which in fairness to the chairman
of the Bank must be attributed to circum-
stances over which he and his co-directors
could exercise no control. In the first place
we will take the very hopeful condition of
India when he reviewed the trade of that
country in August last. As regards that
great dependency he said: "In India,
especially, prosperity goes on, I may say,
unchecked; the increase in the quantity of
her crops and their enhanced value create a
large demand in that country for silver, not
only as currency to move the crops, but
also as bullion for manufacture of
personal ornaments; its effect is seen in
the advance in the price of silver." On
Saturday, speaking of India, he remarked
that: "Lack of seasonable rain in India
caused the partial failure of crops which at
one time promised to be good. Trade in
that country naturally suffered and the de-
mand for money decreased. The Indian
Government consequently ceased to be a
purchaser of silver and the effect of this was
at once apparent in the fall already referred
to in the market price of that metal." The
difference between the highest and lowest
quotations for silver during the half-year was
8s. or about 25 per cent. While on the
question of silver, it may be observed that
at the earlier of the two meetings the Bank's
chairman, in expressing his definite opinion
on the subject of silver as affecting the pros-
perity of the Colony, committed himself to
the statement that perhaps the more general
opinion is in the present condition of things
in China, a cheap currency means a com-
paratively low exchange and is on the whole
beneficial to encourage local enter-
prises and develop trade. Yet in his opening
remarks last week he observed that the past
year had witnessed a steady decline in the
price of silver and constant and severe fluctua-
tions in the rate of exchange between China
and gold-using countries. And later on he
proceeded to remark that the heavy fall in
exchange has naturally hampered new busi-
ness all along the China coast. In the more
important lines, however, the statistical posi-
tion had greatly improved. How the two
statements during the six monthly interval
could be reconciled with each other it
difficult for us to understand, without the
chairman's views being more largely ampli-
fied. We confess that in dealing with so
technical a question as the subject of
exchange it is not within our province to
criticise one in the position of the chairman
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, with his expert advisers at his
elbow to assist him in forming a correct judg-
ment of the matter, but the apparent incon-
sistency remains to be explained away, and
in the position of guardians of the trade and
industries of the Colony we seek for infor-
mation in furtherance of the commercial
prosperity of the port, upon which the
future prosperity of the Bank very largely
depends. The promising condition of the
silk crop in Northern and Southern China
reviewed by Mr. Medhurst in August, 1907,
did not fulfil those expectations, which it
might have been calculated would have re-
sounded to the advantage of trade with
China, but this is satisfactorily explained in
the fact that the financial crisis in the United
States brought about a shortage of money
in the European markets resulting in an
inability to import from China and Japan
the staple commodity of the two countries
principally concerned, and the consequent
over-stocking of the silk markets of France,
Italy and America. Now that the discount
rate of the Bank of England has gone
back to its normal level of 4 per cent.
there is no reason to believe that the
surplus stock will not soon be worked off
and the accumulated supply of the avail-
able product from China and Japan
will again find a ready outlet in the
great consuming markets of the world. We
approach, in the third place, a question
which although not immediately concern-
ing the commercial community in general
is, nevertheless, one of sufficient moment to
a large class of the moneyed people in Hong-
kong, throughout China and even in
London, that is, the question of the dis-
tribution of the Bank's profits to the share-
holders. We approach the question with
some diffidence, but we only give expression
to the views which we have heard expressed,
by not too large a body of shareholders,
that the distribution might have maintained
their level, which was equal to the dividend
and bonus together declared in past years.
But the applause which punctuated the
remarks of the chairman at the meeting on
Saturday as to the proposals for the Bank's
distribution of last half-year's profits would
seem to minimise the importance to be
attached to the opposition who held that the
dividend should be maintained at its old level.
That is, however, by the way, but the assurance
that the dividend of £2 will be main-
tained comes as a gratifying feature of the
stable position of the Bank as showing its
ability to earn fixed dividends for the
holders of its shares. There is another
point to which reference might be made;
we allude to the question of the liability of
shareholders for the unpaid capital of the
Bank. We believe we have spoken on this

subject on a previous occasion and now
reiterate the observation that were the liabil-
ity to be eliminated we fancy, as lay critics,
the Bank's scrip and, therefore, Bank quo-
tations, would stand in greater favour with the
investing public in China and in England.
We guess we can discover the motive
for retaining \$15,000,000 liability in the
strengthening of the position of the
Bank in relation to its foreign constituents;
but we argue that having consolidated its
reserves by the recent increase of capital,
added to the large premium issue, and the
enormous aggregation of its silver and gold
reserves, there is in the words of Sir Paul
Chater, the second of the chairman's
motion on Saturday, no banking institution
in a stronger position than that to which
Hongkong has given birth. Finally, we
come to one other question also not referred
to by the chairman, and that is the facilities
afforded local enterprises. We are fully
aware that the *raison d'être* for the existence
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has
been exchange business with the markets of
the world. But we make bold to assert
that the ramifications of its enormous
business might very well include, as it
has already included, the facilities
accorded to local industrial enterprises.
We should not care to see a repetition of the
liberal advances which contributed, although
indirectly, to the financial crisis in Hong-
kong towards the end of the eighties, but
there are two extremes both of which might
be profitably avoided, and it is the golden
mean which we trust will commend itself to
the directorate and the management of the
Bank in Hongkong and Shanghai. It will be
remembered how, through the lack of finan-
cial facilities, a scheme originated among
leading shipping and commercial men in
Shanghai but did not proceed beyond the
embryo stage last year owing to the short-
ness in the supply of the wherewithal for
launching the scheme which in its incep-
tion promised well had it materialised.
These and other observations are offered in
the most friendly spirit and we would
urge their acceptance in the same
spirit that they are tendered by the di-
rectorate of the Bank. We endorse with
the greatest pleasure the remarks at the meet-
ing on Saturday, crediting the management
and the staff for the results which were
achieved during the last half-year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SUPPLIES for the Pacific Fleet are reported to
have been forwarded by way of Suez.

THE members of the Hongkong Volunteers
are giving a dance at the City Hall on Thurs-
day, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m.

THE NAVY Committee of the House of
Representatives has cut down the U. S. Presi-
dent's recommendation for an increased build-
ing programme to two battleships.

THE King has been pleased to give directions
for the appointment of T. de M. L. Braddell,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Justice of the
Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.

THE debate in the House of Representatives
on the Aldridge Currency Bill led to various
strictures on President Roosevelt's policy. The
debate was heated and the House was much
divided.

A REPORT is in circulation that a number of
secret agents are to be dispatched by the
Peking Government to the Southern provinces
for the purpose of effecting the arrest of "Dr."
Sun Yat-sen.

TWENTY deportees were landed in the Colony
yesterday, from the Straits Settlements, on
board the steamer *Glenogle*. They were taken
charge of by the police and later in the day re-
turned to their homes.

A COOLIE who was found to be in possession
of a number of counterfeit coins—five ten-cent
pieces, one Mexican dollar and a five-cent piece
—was, at the Police Court, to-day, sentenced
to six weeks' imprisonment. His defence was
that he had received the base coins in the
course of business and did not know they were
bad.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending the 16th
February, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	185	72
Chinese	78	2,832
Total	263	2,904

POLICE Sergeant Birchell, of the Water Police
Station, brought two charges against the master
of the steam launch *Yau Lee* in the Marine
Court, to-day. The first charge was for failing
to observe the rules of the road while steaming
in the harbour yesterday, and the second for
carrying a dozen passengers, in excess of that
allowed by his permit. Hon. Commander Basil
R. H. Taylor (Harbour-master), who presided,
fined the accused \$25 on the first count and
\$100 on the second. The fines were paid.

In a previous issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*
we predicted that the Wanchai police, owing
to certain obstructions which had been placed
in their way, would not be able to procure suffi-
cient evidence to support the charge against
the two men, who were arrested for the murder
of the woman—Chan Tai Tai—in her house,
36B, Praya East, on the night of the 27th
January last. Our prediction has proved to be
correct, for at the Police Court, this morning,
Inspector Gossling asked that the charge
against the two suspects be withdrawn. This
was done, and the accused released.

THE "TATSU MARU"

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

JAPANESE CONSULAR REPRESENTATIONS.

The limit of time given by the officials of
the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for
application to be made by the owners of the
seized s.s. *Tatsu Maru* No. 9 for an official
inquiry, failing which the vessel and cargo
were threatened with confiscation, expired
yesterday, the 17th inst. We have learnt
from authoritative sources that the Maritime
Customs notice has, apparently, so far
been ignored by the owners of the
steamer. The position taken up by the
latter is that, as already stated in these
columns, the matter was one for diplomatic
solution and it did not come within the pro-
vince of the Maritime Customs to exercise the
rights conferred by virtue of the provisions of
Article V. of the Treaty of Commerce between
China and Japan of the 26th July, 1896. This
is the attitude taken up by the Consul-General
for Japan at Canton. That official, under date
13th inst., forwarded a despatch to H.E. the
Viceroy acquainting H.E. with the fact of his
(the Consul's) interpretation of the case and
intimating that the despatch should act in
confirmation of the Customs' notice served
upon the owners of the *Tatsu Maru*. To the
Consul's despatch no reply, so far as we
are informed, has yet been received.

Previously, however, a verbal inquiry was
received at the Consulate to ascertain in what
manner the shipowners proposed to deal with
the Customs' intimation. At the same time a
copy of the said intimation was left for delivery
to Capt. Terumie of the *Tatsu Maru*. That
neither the owners nor the captain thought fit
of treating with the Customs for the official
investigation is obvious from the Consul's
communication of the 13th instant to the
Viceroy.

On the 15th inst. the Japanese Consul again
addressed H.E. Chao Jui-chun stating that
the sooner the vessel was released the less
would be the Chinese liability towards a claim.
Every day's detention meant so much more for
demurrage. To this letter also no reply has
yet been returned.

Meanwhile the owners of the steamer are
taking no action; negotiations are being con-
ducted by the Consul in whose hands the matter
absolutely rests, on the Japanese side. It is
ascertained that private telegrams from Japan
intimate the fact that shippers and consignors
of cargo by the *Tatsu Maru* have lodged claims
with the owners at Osaka by reason of the seizure
of the steamer. The latter disclaim their
responsibility under the exception provided
in the Bills of Lading, and contend that all
claims must fall on the Chinese Govern-
ment for what they (the owners) argue was
an illegal arrest.

So far as the Portuguese Government is con-
cerned we understand that the Macao Govern-
ment has given an affidavit to the following
effect, viz:—(1) That the firm of Kwong Vo
& Co. held a licence to deal in arms
and ammunition. (2) That they held a
licence to import from abroad 1,500 Mauser
rifles and 100,000 cartridges. The captain of
the *Tatsu Maru* had also in his possession,
on board, a permit from the Portuguese
Government to import the rifles and cartridges.
Officers of the Harbour Office at Macao
will also testify that nothing had been
discharged from the steamer at the time of her
seizure. It is doubtful if the steamer was not
really within the territorial waters of Macao
when she was placed under arrest. These
facts, we understand, have been communicated
to Senhor Moraes, Portuguese Consul at
Canton, to whom representations have
been made on behalf of the firm of
Kwong Vo & Co. The Portuguese Consul is
known to have interested himself very largely
in this question and has been in telegraphic
communication therewith with the Portuguese
Ministers at Peking and Tokio. It is stated
that the Consul has expressed the opinion
that the matter will attain a favourable solution.
In his negotiations the Portuguese Consul at
Canton has been in conference with his Japa-
nese colleague, while he has kept up corre-
spondence on the subject with H.E. Senhor
Coutinho, the Governor of Macao.

SANITARY BOARD.

FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of mem-
bers of the Sanitary Board was held this after-
noon, when the following business was
conducted:—

TAI-KOK-TSUI MARKET.
The reply from the Government relative to
the limits of the Tai-kok-tsu Market was laid
on the table. The letter read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
5th February, 1908.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 9071,
of the 14th December last, I am directed to
state that His Excellency the Governor in
Council has carefully considered the recom-
mendation of the Board that the hawking of
wares within a distance of 200 yards from the
Tai-kok-tsu Market should be prohibited and
has decided that it would not be advisable to
extend the prohibited area in this particular
case beyond the limit of 100 yards, which ob-
tains in the case of the other markets.—I am,
Sir, very respectfully,
(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

ERECTION OF LATRINES.
The following is the reply from the Govern-
ment relative to the erection of the latrines on
the roof of the Ko Shing Street houses on the
southern portion of the praya reclamation to
Marine Lot No. 57:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
5th January, 1908.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 1271 of the
27th ultimo, I am directed to state that His
Excellency the Governor in Council has

decided that he is unable to permit the erection
of latrines on the edge of the roof of the Ko
Shing Street houses.

The matter was considered at length by the
Council who were of the opinion that from a
sanitary point of view the position of latrines
on the edge of a roof with the consequent in-
crease in the height of the building and the
resulting obstruction of air and light is in prin-
ciple objectionable.—I am, etc.,
(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

GAGE STREET HOUSES.

Correspondence relative to a modification of
the requirements of Section 175 of the Public
Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect
of Nos. 1 and 9, Gage Street, was presented.

On this subject, Dr. Francis Clark minuted
on the 5th instant:—No. 9, Gage Street is a
corner house and fairly well lit and with a lane
in the rear. Except the lane as complying
with Section 175, No. 1, Gage Street is not
a corner house. The kitchen is very dark and
I recommend that the owner be called upon
to comply with Section 175 of the P. H. and B.
Ordinance. In saying that No. 1, Gage Street
is not a corner house in the ordinary sense I
should explain that it has a side lane six feet
wide, which is flanked by a three-storeyed
building not less than 45 ft. high. The lateral
windows, therefore, add very little to the light-
ing of the premises on the lower floors. The
side lane belongs to 35 and 43, Cochrane Street

EXEMPTION REQUIRED.

An application for a modification of the re-
quirements of Section 150 of the Public Health
and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect of the
top floors of Nos. 68 and 70, Wing Lok Street
was tabled. The application was from Messrs.
Weaver and Raven, architects and surveyors,
dated 28th January, and reads as follows:—

The Secretary,
Sanitary Board.

Sir,—With reference to the Building
Authority's letter No. 11440 setting forth details
of work requiring attention before certificate of
completion can be obtained, item No. 6
in that letter, referring to insufficient glazed
area on the top floors, comes under the juris-
diction of the Sanitary Board. On behalf of
the owner, we beg to apply for exemption from
forming more glazed area to these floors. The
storeys are well lighted and ventilated. There
is external air in the front and at the rear of
these premises, the total of the glazed area
being 1,200 sq. ft. (this glazed area includes two
windows in the rear wall, opening into open
space which is also external air).

Dr. Francis Clark minuted:—The rooms are
adequately lit.

The Hon. Registrar-General—What will be
the result of granting this application?

KOWLOON CATTLE DEPOT.

The appended application from three but-
chers of the Hunghom cattle house was read:—
"The undersigned are all butchers slaughtering
cattle at the Hunghom Slaughter-house, and
we beg to apply to be granted a piece of
ground near Yau-mai-ai to keep our cattle on
till they go to the cattle depot for slaughter.
The cattle depot at Hunghom is not large
enough to house all our cattle. For a few
years we had rented a place at Sam-shui-poi,
but the owner requires this place himself, and
we have no place to put our cattle. We
are willing to pay rent for the ground. We
have been prosecuted for allowing our cattle to
graze on Crown land. Hoping our application
will meet with your approval." This applica-
tion was dated 28th October, 1907.

On the 12th December last, the assistant
Director of Public Works minuted:—A
slaughter-house and cattle depot is now
being built at Kowloon which will shortly be
completed and which will doubtless accom-
modate the applicants' cattle.

Then, on the 15th December, the Colonial
Veterinary Surgeon wrote:—In view of the
A. D. P. W.'s minute I think no action should
be taken.

On the 8th inst., the A.D.P.W. com-
mented:—(1) It is hoped that the depot will
be ready for cattle by the end of the month.
(2) Also the Land Bailiff has reported on
several places where cattle might be kept, but,
so far, none of them has been approved. It is
expected that a convenient site will soon be
found and recommendation made to the Gov-
ernment on the subject.

BELCHER'S STREET WELL.

The reports of the Government Analyst and
Bacteriologist relative to a well in Belcher's
Street (Marine Lot 239), together with the
minutes, were read, as under:—

The Government Analyst wrote:—The
amount of impurity is a little above the per-
mitted limit so this water cannot be recom-
mended for potable purposes. This well is a
circular pan 12 feet deep and 15 feet diameter.
It is very old, and, apparently, has not been
cleaned out for many years. The water is used
for boiling up with various material to make
Chinese sauces and wines. To do away with
this well would, I think, injure one of its kind
in the Colony. An attempt might, perhaps,
be made to save it, by (1) cleaning out the
well, (2) submitting to analysis the water run-
ning into it, so as to shut out any sources
conveying pollution.

The Government Bacteriologist—A fouled
water which may become dangerous at any
time.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper—The well should be
thoroughly cleaned and repaired. I am against
closing it.

Mr. H. Humphreys—I am also against
closing the well without further investigation.
The well should be thoroughly cleaned and
the ground for a few feet round the top cement
concreted and any other safeguards adopted
against surface contamination which may be
deemed advisable. After cleaning out samples
of water entering the well should be taken and
analysed as the Government Analyst suggests.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Havett—I agree with
Mr. Humphreys.

Mr. Law Chu Pak—I agree that the well
should not be closed.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

GUILTY PARTY SENT TO GAOL.

The February Criminal Sessions opened at
the Supreme Court, this morning, his Honour
Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) presiding.
The first case on the calendar was that against
a coolie named Cheung Yik, who stood in-
dicted on three charges of armed robbery.

Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General),
instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown
Solicitor), prosecuted. The accused, who plead-
ed not guilty to each charge, was undefended.

The following, was the jury, empanelled:—
Messrs. J. M. Alves (foreman), J. P. Nielsen,
A. O. F. Cobley, A. Moir, J. R. Edwards, H. T.
Richardson and W. Nicholls.

In outlining the facts of the case, the
Attorney-General stated that the prisoner
stood charged on three charges—two of
armed assault and one of common assault.
The prisoner and another man, who
was not captured, entered No. 31, Gough
Street early in the morning of the 30th January
last and forced their way into the amah's room.
They seized the woman and tried to force her
back into the room, but she called loudly for
assistance. The prisoner immediately took to
his heels. A lunkong, who happened to be on
the spot at the time, gave chase and captured
him. The other man succeeded in evading
arrest. The Attorney-General pursued that
while the woman was being held prisoner
threatened her with a knife, which he car-
ried in his hand. This knife was later
picked up by the lunkong outside the house.
The question the jury had to decide, he said,
was not whether the prisoner stole anything
from the house because he had not the
opportunity, but the question to be decided
was whether or not he was the man who en-
tered the house.

Evidence was called.
The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and
accused was sentenced to three years' hard
labour.

ANOTHER CASE.

The same jurors were called upon
to give their verdict in the second and
last case on the calendar—that in which
Tang Ip was charged with committing armed
robbery at Cheung Shu Tan, New Territory,
on the 22nd January last.

It was stated by the Attorney-General that
accused, in company with several others, broke
into a house in the Cheung Shu Tan village
and, after putting the inmates to bodily fear,
stole a quantity of clothing, jewellery and
money.

The accused, who denied the allegations,
was brought in guilty, and a sentence of five
years' gaol was passed.

A GAMBLER'S DEATH.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Mr. H. B. J. Gompertz, presiding as
Coroner, and a jury conducted an inquiry at
the Magistrate's, this afternoon, into the death
of a carpenter, by name Chan Pui, which took
place on the 26th January last. Readers
will remember that on the day in question the
West Point police raided the top floor of 224,
Des Voeux Road West, in search of gamblers.
A number of men, who were interested in a
game of *pai-kau*, took flight when they saw
the police and two of them, in attempting to
escape, scrambled over the verandah. Wong
Pui received serious injuries which resulted
in his death five days later. The other man,
in falling, struck the hood of the ricksha
belonging to the manager of the Connaught
Hotel, breaking his fall and thereby saving his
life. Wong Pui, who was in a collapsed con-
dition and suffering severely from shock when
he was admitted to hospital, died on the morn-
ing of the 31st ult., death being caused by
shock, due to hemorrhage. The jury returned
a verdict of "death by misadventure."

THE *Manila Times* of 11th inst. says:—This
morning the supreme court handed down de-
cisions in the case of the Government, versus
Sing Su Fan, charged with attempting to export
P20,500 Philippine coins in violation of the law.
The decision, which covers seventeen pages
of typewritten matter, affirms the decision
of the court of first instance of this city
sentencing Sing Su Fan to imprisonment
for a period of sixty days and imposing
a fine of P200, the coin captured, amounting to
P20,600, being confiscated by the Government.
Sing Su Fan, who was freight clerk of the
Taming, was arrested on December 12, and
P20,600 in Philippine coins found in his cabin.
It was alleged at the trial that the money was
brought from Hongkong for the purchase of
of Mexican and Spanish-Philippine coins, but
the lower court was not convinced beyond a doubt
and entered sentence as above stated.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS-DIE.

English (*Delhi*) 20th inst. 8 p.m.
American (*Manilla*) 27th inst.
German (*Prins Ludwig*) 4th prox.

The "Ben" Line s.s. *Rennet* from Antwerp
and London left Singapore to-day, for this port.

The Russian s.s. *Polonia*, left Shimoda, to-
day, a.m., and may be expected here on 22nd
inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Shenmai* left
Manila yesterday, and may be expected here
on 20th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Hokonsuden* left Singa-
pore on 16th inst., at noon, and may be expect-
ed here on 24th inst., at daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kagoshima Maru*, Bombay
Line, left Kobe for this port via Mol on 16th
inst., and is expected here on 24th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Mongolia* sails from
Yokohama on 18th inst., and will be due to
arrive at Hongkong, via Kobe, Nagasaki and
Shanghai, on 27th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan*
arrived at Nagasaki at 4 p.m. on 16th inst., and
left again at 8 a.m. to-day, for Yokohama,
where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m. on 17th inst.

Telegrams.

[Rutgers.]

Anglo-American Arbitration.

LONDON, 16th February.
Negotiations for an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty are progressing satisfactorily in Washington.

Chinese in the Transvaal.

Chinese thumb impressions have been accepted as sufficient identification and all grievances have been removed.

Later.

Expedition Against the Zakakhels.

The Expedition has entered the Bazar Valley.
The pickets engaged the Zakakhels and surprised the strongest position.

The Japanese in British Columbia.

Two Japanese arriving at Victoria from the United States were refused admission and, upon insisting, were arrested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—The Navy League, a strictly non-party organisation, was founded in 1895 with Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Hornby as its first President. For thirteen years the League has been engaged in educating the masses to a knowledge of the necessity for a preponderant sea-power. The work, carried on with very modest funds, by means of lectures, circulation of a monthly illustrated journal, pamphlets, leaflets, the Navy League Map and Handbook, and finally, by the most successful Navy League Annual recently issued, is capable of great extension. Branches of the League have been formed not only throughout the United Kingdom but in almost every corner of the Empire. Furthermore a number of the leading schools in Great and Greater Britain have now their own Branches and compete annually for prizes presented by the League for papers on naval subjects.

At Liscard, the Liverpool Branch of the League has established the new famous Lancashire Sea Training Home from which 245 lads have already been sent to sea either in the Royal Navy or the Mercantile Marine. At Windsor, the local Branch of the League has founded a Training-Brig in which 130 boys have already been given a sea-training. It is schemes such as the above, capable as they are of enormous extensions, that will do more than aught else to restore to the Mercantile Marine those British seamen whose places are at present filled by foreigners.

Our total membership, though rising slowly year by year, is far below that of the analogous German organisation, the Flottenverein, with its 900,000 members and annual income of over £50,000. We make an appeal to our fellow-countrymen to place us in a position to do for this country what the German League has been enabled to accomplish for the Fatherland, and this may best be done by joining our ranks either as members or as associates.

Amongst our distinguished patrons, we may mention Their Graces the Dukes of Beaufort, Hamilton, Westminster (President of the Chester and District Branch), Montrose; The Most Noble the Marquis of Lintihgow, P.C., V.T.; G.C.M.G.; Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G., O.M., V.C., etc.; The Earls Brownlow, Fitzwilliam, Denbigh, Drogheda, Dundonald, C.B., C.O.V., Grey, G.C.M.G., L.L.M. (Governor-General of Canada); Latham (President of the Liverpool Branch), Halmesbury, Heath, M.P., Minto, G.C.M.G., P.C. (Viceroy of India), Ranfurly, G.C.M.G. (late Governor of New Zealand), Wincless and Nottingham, The Viscount Sidmouth, The Lords Amphill, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., (late Governor of Madras), Barrymore, Cheylesmore, C.V.O., Desborough, Kinnaird, Plunket, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand), The Hon. Masters of Eton, Harrow, Wellington, Clifton, Marlborough, Westminster, Brandford, Tonbridge, Cheltenham, Rossall, Repton, and many others.

Other supporters of the League are—Admirals Sir Arthur Paquhar, The Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, O.C.B., C.M.G., Sir Algernon de Horsey, K.C.B., Sir H. F. Nicholson, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Bedford, G.C.B. (Governor of Western Australia), Northland, Charles Johnston, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hill-Johnson, C.B., V.C., R.A., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G. (late Premier of Natal), Col. Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., (H.B.M.'s Ambassador at Tokio), The Right Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (Dean of Manchester), and the Governors and Premiers of many of the outlying parts of the Empire.

Particulars relating to the League can be obtained on application either personally or by writing, to the Secretary of the Navy League, 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—I have etc.

H. SEYMOUR TROWER,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

WM. CAUS CRUTCHLEY,

Secretary.

13, Victoria Street,

London, S.W.

17th January, 1908.

A TOKIO despatch of 15th inst. says:—To-day being Constitution Day, Prince Li gave grand festivities to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the new Constitution, in the drafting of which Prince Li played the principal part and in memory of his own entry into his new residence near Tokio which was once part of an Imperial palace, where the Emperor listened to the deliberations on the drafting of the Constitution. The new spirit of patriotism is being fostered by the

CLAIM FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

HONGKONG SOLICITORS V. J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON.

On the 8th instant, the hearing of the appeal in the long-drawn-out case of Wilkinson & Grist v. Wilkinson came to a conclusion in the Ombudsman Appeal Court, Judge Itagaki sitting with four Associate Judges. The appeal was from the decision of the Koba Court, which dismissed the claim brought by Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson and E. J. Grist, solicitors, of Hongkong, for recovery of fees for services rendered and money advanced, amounting to a total of ¥2,348, from Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson, mineral water manufacturer, of Kobe.

Mr. Yamashita appeared for plaintiff, while Mr. Wilkin on appeared in person accompanied by his interpreter.

Respondent put in an extract from the "Directory and Chronicle for Japan, China," etc., published by the Hongkong Daily Press for 1907, being the "Rules made by the Chief Justices under Section 24 of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1873 (No. 12 of 1873) for taxing of costs in the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court," as Exhibit No. 8b in answer to Exhibits Nos. 11 and 13A, put in by appellants (extracts from English law) at the previous hearing.

Mr. Yamashita pointed out that in the course of proceedings respondent had stated that the charges made by appellants at Hongkong for his case were higher than those charged at Singapore for a similar case. That Counsel affirmed, was not true. On the contrary, the charges at Singapore were considerably heavier. His clients in Hongkong had made inquiries at Singapore and learned that the charges there amounted to \$4,125. Of this sum the respondent had himself paid not more than \$300, and so he might have been under the impression that the charges at Singapore were smaller than at Hongkong. The respondent won his case in that instance, and the balance was paid by the other party in the suit. From this fact alone it became clear that the charges made by the appellants were not excessive.

Respondent declined to accept the statement as to the amount of charges at Singapore as given by appellants. At Singapore two barristers conducted his case. They attended the Court six or seven times, and then attended the Supreme Court once. Moreover, twenty-five witnesses were examined at Yokohama in connection with his case, and all the papers respecting the examination of the witnesses were sent to Singapore. All that trouble was taken in connection with the case and yet the charges were much less than at Hongkong. The charges of appellants were altogether excessive.

In addressing the Court Mr. Yamashita said his contention might be summarised in the few words that the charges made were reasonable. In the first place it was very seldom that a party in the relation that appellants bore to respondent should bring such a suit. The appellants were very loth to take action; but they had been compelled to adopt this course by force of circumstances. The respondent, in writing to the appellants, made objection to the manner in which the appellants had carried out their professional duties, and made the accusation that their charges were excessively high. Respondent maintained that he had asked appellants to conduct only one case. This was untrue; it was evident from the papers put in that he had asked them to conduct three cases. In the second place the charges were in reality not at all excessive, as shown by the affidavits of the appellants before the Supreme Court of Hongkong and by the statement of the Registrar in the Hongkong Supreme Court. Thirdly, the respondent was wrong in maintaining that an English Court had no jurisdiction in such a case as this for the recovery of fees for services rendered. The Hongkong Court was fully competent to try the case. Lastly, if the charges made were excessive, the respondent was entitled to protest against the demand, and was also entitled to apply to the Court for the taxation of the account within one month. He had not, however, taken this course, which proved that the respondent did not think the charges excessive at the time that they were made.

Respondent submitted a lengthy statement which was interpreted, objecting to the exhibits put in by Counsel for appellants at the last hearing, maintaining that the facts contained therein were totally irrelevant. His contention from the start had been that, as a resident in Japan, the justice or injustice of the claim against him must be settled in accordance with Japanese law. The Hongkong Court had no jurisdiction over him, and the whole proceedings at Hongkong were irregular and ought never to have been heard, in such a case could only be heard in the country in which he was domiciled. In asking the Court to ignore all that had taken place in the Hongkong Court, defendant stated that he was not asking it to ignore the decision of a British Court properly constituted; he was merely asking them to ignore irregular proceedings which ought never to have been brought and ought never to have been heard. He submitted that beyond the bare statement of appellants' lawyers to the effect that the work involved was considerable, no evidence whatever had been given to the Court in support of the claim. On the other hand he had called evidence which showed that the bill was excessive and extravagant. He prayed the Court to uphold the verdict already given and dismiss the appeal; but if for any reason their Honours were not yet prepared to do that, he asked that Counsel for the appellants produce a copy of the power of attorney from Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist authorising them to bring these proceedings. This concluded the appeal. Judgement will be given on the 15th instant.—*Japan Chronicle.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. In an open letter, dated Feb. 10, he has asked any patronage to be given to Mr. W. H. Taft for the next presidency. To this Senator Foraker has replied in the Senate, by citing instances of such patronage, notably at Ohio.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

A letter from our Peking correspondent, which was published yesterday, summarised the memorial presented to the Throne by the Shuiwuchu on the subject of Sir Robert Hart's leave of absence and the appointment of Sir Robert Bredon to the post of Acting Inspector-General of Customs. It is satisfactory to note that the Chinese Government does not allow the withdrawal of Sir Robert Hart from the scene of his fifty-three years of devoted and brilliant service to take place without some tangible expression of its sense of gratitude and obligation. The veteran Inspector-General's services to China cannot be repaid by money or decorations—there is, indeed, no reason why an attempt to repay them should be made—but the farewell honour conferred upon him is a tacit indication that his devotion is recognised and appreciated, while the titular distinction granted to Sir R. Bredon, who temporarily succeeds him, shows that the position created for himself by Sir Robert Hart is regarded as having attained some degree of permanency in the Chinese hierarchy. This is as it should be; but the responsibility of the Chinese Government in the matter of the Imperial Maritime Customs does not end here. It realises fully that, as the present appointment is admittedly temporary, it will sooner or later be called upon to nominate a substantive occupant of the post of Inspector-General. The Government's position is delicate, but it is confronted with a critical stage in the history of the Maritime Customs. Its choice lies between two classes of men: on the one hand, those who as Inspectors-General would be capable of single-minded devotion to the Service, recognising their responsibility to the foreign Powers as well as to China, and knowing how much the future of the Empire depends on the retention of public confidence in the Customs; on the other hand, those who from weakness of character or from instability of purpose, even though they disguise it by styling it "policy," would be thinking only of their immediate advantage and, with one eye on those who make and unmake the appointment, would serve whatever party or political interest bids fair to gain the upper hand in Peking.

Many conflicting elements make up the China of to-day, and the loudest-voiced among them is not necessarily the most patriotic. Whatever programme be advocated—progress, stagnation or reaction—financial considerations in the long run dominate all, and in fiscal matters the country has only one sound basis to start upon, the Customs Service. Upon it and upon the maintenance of foreign confidence in it much depends. In the past the Imperial Maritime Customs enabled China to pay the Japanese indemnity, and saved her from the worse consequences that must have followed in the absence of such an asset. It saved her too from dismemberment when in 1900 the outraged Powers required some security for the indebtedness to which she had rendered herself liable. To-day it is still her one sheet anchor, and to impair the confidence felt in it is to harm China as much as it is to wrong her creditors. A cheap popularity awaits those among her own people who urge a greater measure of Chinese influence in the Customs; but they are playing with a dangerous weapon in seeking to impair China's best security. They have every right to aspire to the control of the country's affairs, but they would be wise to begin to exercise the talent they claim in directions where they are not liable to sweep away her financial stability. The Empire's domestic fiscal system is to hand, clamouring for sound control, and when that has been brought into a state that commands confidence, whether with Chinese or with foreigners, it will be time enough to bring the Customs under greater Chinese influence. Judicial and other reforms should precede a policy that, without them, is calculated to have disastrous results upon China's credit and finances, and the Chinese who advocates such a policy at this juncture stands to weaken the Central Government and should be regarded as a traitor, not a friend, to his country. So too in the case of foreigners; it is easy to cater for Chinese approval by sacrificing or advocating the sacrifice of that which has made for confidence in the Customs Service; but the friend of whom China stands most in need now is the one who, looking ahead, has sufficient strength of will to ignore the promptings of self-interest and to oppose demands for innovations in the Service that must inevitably alienate foreign confidence.

Whom then will China select for the substantive post of Inspector-General? She has the right to make her own choice, and nothing that has been said by the British Government or by British merchants and others interested in this country can be regarded as a desire to deprive her of this right. It would, however, be contradictory to all traditions that the foreign Powers should stand by and see China deliberately embark upon a policy endangering her financial credit, without raising a note of warning. A mutual understanding gives Great Britain the right to tender specific advice, and this right has already been exercised. There should be no need for further insistence, and it is left to China not to create complications by adopting a misguided policy. Great Britain's official contention is borne out by the unofficial expression of opinion of responsible British subjects in Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin, as well as in London. If the names of those who have thus spoken be taken together, they represent a powerful section of Far Eastern interests. Their aim has been to preserve what is good in Chinese government for the true benefit of China, herself, knowing how easy it will be for China to impair her Customs Service, and that "once destroyed, it can never be supplied." The task has been arduous, but the measure of its invidiousness, argues a corresponding responsibility in the advice given. A grave responsibility rests on China to weigh their counsel; rather than to follow lightly those of the Abolitionists who seek only to batter her.—*W. C. D. Neal.*

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

In view of the interest and importance attaching at the present moment to the subject of Asiatic Immigration, the report of the American Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labour, on Chinese Immigration will be perused with more than ordinary attention. In the course of it he says:—

The present policy of the United States with reference to Chinese immigration, as developed by both the legislative and executive departments of the Government, is of long standing, having existed for nearly a generation. A Government policy so long pursued is not lightly to be changed, nor is any change proposed. What I have to urge is not only based upon a full recognition of the fixed character of the present policy, but is entirely in furtherance thereof. It is not the policy of the Government with reference to Chinese immigration that I would criticise, but the manner in which it is of necessity carried out, by reason of the way in which the laws are framed. It has never been the purpose of the Government, as would appear from its laws and treaties, to exclude persons of the Chinese race merely because they are Chinese, regardless of the class to which they belong, and without reference to their age, sex, culture or occupation, or to the subject of their coming or their length of stay. The real purpose of the Government's policy is to exclude a particular and well defined class, leaving other classes of Chinese, except as they, together with all foreigners, may be included within the prohibitions of the general immigration laws, as free to come and go as the citizens or subjects of any other nation. As the laws are framed, however, it would appear that the purpose was rigidly to exclude persons of the Chinese race in general, and to admit only such persons of the race as fall within certain expressly stated exemptions—as if, in other words, exclusion was the rule and admission the exception. I regard this feature of the present laws as unnecessary and fraught with irritating consequences. In the administration of laws so framed, notwithstanding the care taken to treat persons of the Chinese race lawfully entitled to admission, with the same courtesy and consideration shown to other foreigners, it is impossible that persons who have to endure requirements and formalities peculiar to themselves should fail to take offence, and to resent as a humiliation the manner in which, by law, they are distinguished from natives of other countries. Laws so framed can only be regarded as involving a discrimination on account of race, and it is needless to point out that discriminations on account of race, colour, previous condition, or religion are alike opposed to the principles of the republic and to the spirit of its institutions. It is not surprising, therefore, that both the Chinese Government and the Chinese people should feel aggrieved, and should in various ways manifest their resentment and displeasure.

After quoting figures to show the great increase in American trade with China Mr. Straus continues:—

But on higher grounds than those of mere commercial self-interest should the frame of the laws be changed. The relations between China and the United States have always been most friendly. A change in the established policy of rigidly excluding Chinese labourers of every description, both skilled and unskilled, is not even suggested. This policy has been and will continue to be as effectively enforced as circumstances will permit. At a time when the policy of exclusion has been so thoroughly applied that there remain in the United States about 70,000 Chinese, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the total population, little danger need be apprehended from a full and fair reconsideration of the whole subject and a recasting of the laws upon a juster basis. A more opportune moment than the present can hardly be desired for reaching a better understanding with China, and for adjusting our policy to the demands of justice and equality. This could be done, not by making it any easier for Chinese labourers to enter, but by so framing our laws and treaties as to make admission the rule and exclusion the exception, while preserving at the same time, in all its integrity, the present policy of the laws, and even strengthening where necessary the real prohibitory features thereof, through a full and explicit definition of the excluded classes, thus complying with the recommendations of President Roosevelt, contained in his annual message to Congress of Dec. 5, 1905.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

REPORT BY THE HAMBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An interesting review of the chief features of the past year in connection with the countries of the Far East appears in the Annual Report just published by the Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg, and which was briefly referred to recently by our correspondent at that port. The Report points out, in regard to China, that the present unfavourable position of affairs is, apparently, only a temporary one, and that signs of more healthy conditions are visible, while wider markets are now rendered available to foreign goods through the opening of new ports. Of the opening of the entire country there can unfortunately, however, be no thought, and so much the less so in view of the fact that the national consciousness of China is now more than ever to the front. The Report instances in this connection the railway difficulties. Referring to the Siberian railway, the hope is strongly expressed that the line will be opened at the earliest possible moment to trade samples and printed matter. The Chamber considers that the year shows by Japan's desire to play a leading part in China is a great danger to the trade of Western Powers. This is exhibited in the Japanese competition which Germany has experienced in the shipping of China. In 1907 Germany occupied the second and Japan third place

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 1235

while the statistics for 1906 show that Japan with over 11,000,000 tons, is far ahead of Germany, with about 7,500,000 tons. Referring to the trade-mark question, the Report says it is urgently desirable, in view of the frauds practised by Japanese merchants, that other foreign Powers should unitedly approach the Government at Tokyo in order that a stop may be put to such unfair trading.

There are a number of points of interest in the portion of the review dealing with Kiao-chow. The Chamber states that occasion has been taken of the tenth anniversary of the occupation of this territory to criticise the political and commercial value of the protectorate. The choice of Tsingtau as a maritime base on the coast of China is still, unfortunately, regarded as a mistake in many quarters, and the industrial and commercial development of the place, lying, as it does, somewhat outside the most important trade routes, is still doubted, although it is generally recognised that the Imperial Navy has created there in a comparatively short time a first-class and suitable port, possessing large docks &c., and modern machinery for the prompt loading and unloading of large ships, to which no port in China, even famous Hongkong included, can be compared. But unfavourable critics forget to take into consideration the fact that Tsingtau is the entrance door to a great Hinterland, with which it is already connected by the railway constructed as far as the capital of Shantung, while the proposed extension of the line to Tientsin or to Kai Feng-Fu will open up a territory about twice as large as all Germany, fertile and rich in minerals, and possessing a population of 80,000,000. The Report goes on to point out the great strides which Tsingtau and the surrounding territory has steadily made in the last 10 years. In nine years it surpassed Chefoo, opened 43 years ago, while at the close of the first quarter of 1907 the port stood seventh among the whole of the 36 Customs ports, being now only surpassed in trade by Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, Swatow, and Chinkiang. Before such facts all doubts as to its future should vanish.

The yearly growing number of Chinese merchants is the best guarantee of the favourable prospects of future development, and that those prospects are good is recognised by other Powers, the United States having appointed a Consul and Great Britain a Consular Agent at Tsingtau. Dealing with Japan, the Chamber specially notes the growth of the textile industry in that country, and anticipates that Japan will put forth every effort to continue her general industrial progress in view of the present favourable opportunity of obtaining a firm footing in the adjacent countries for the disposal of her surplus production. The participation of Germany in Japan's trade remained satisfactory. The export to that country was recently somewhat more brisk, following easier prices at home owing to the financial crisis. Germany participated in the supply of locomotives and rails, machinery for sugar manufactures, arsenals, &c. After noting the continued progress in the trade of Siam, and the somewhat less satisfactory state of affairs in the Straits Settlements, the Chamber points out that the import of Netherlands Indian products, principally opium, into Germany is still growing. The Government is planning new railway lines through Sumatra, which will open much new territory to trade. The petroleum industry in Sumatra and Dutch Borneo is becoming more and more important in international commerce.

Intimation.

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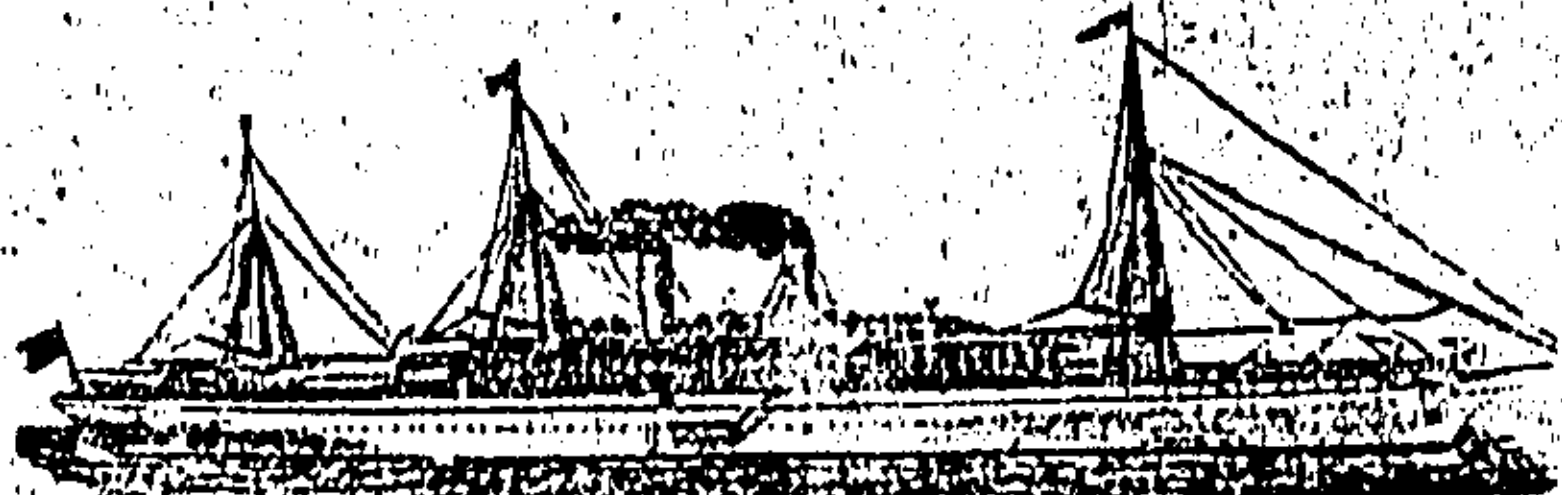
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The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

† Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched at above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1908.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KASATO MARU 6,100 (Sometimes First half of April)

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$3.50 each.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHID ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

SOME OF THE FEATURES TO BE SEEN

The Manila Times says:—While shows have come and gone, the grand hippodrome in Carnival City will eclipse them all. To the accompaniment of fanfare by the famous constabulary band the performance will open preceded by a grand entry of all performers. Harlequins, and others will present a kaleidoscopic spectacle as they pass in, review before demonstrating their wonderful talents. Memories of childhood days will be brought back to the visitors as they watch this dazzling procession. Pictures of days gone by,—of days when they watched the "Greatest Show on Earth" come to town,—will pass into oblivion to make place for this picturesque and unique spectacle.

Dashing cavalry men, troopers of the plains, will perform daring feats, and the old southern sport,—tilting with lances—will be revived. Infantry and cavalry, real, live soldiers, will march by in martial fashion such as may be expected of Uncle Sam's boys in khaki. The infantry contingent will perform the difficult and picturesque calisthenic exercises, going through the different sets accompanied by a band, while the artillery will go through the method of going in and out of action.

Moros, Mindanao's chief inhabitants, will go through the spear dance, showing method and skill of bolo men, and the famous love and war dance.

There are also plenty of cow-boy sports. There will be a Pony Express, showing the method of carrying important documents in the old days from one station to another. A stage coach robbery, attack on wagon train and convey by Indians.

Another feature will be "Roman Hippodrome," wherein there are six entries, two men in Roman costume, riding three horses at full speed, taking hurdles, turning and manœuvring the horses in all directions. It is a sport performed by the Romans in the old days and given in the present generation for the special benefit of Carnival visitors.

The Filipino acrobats will do some gymnastic feats, performing on single and double trapeze and balancing perch. The acrobats are native who have been to the United States, have had American training, have travelled extensively through America with different circuses, and have but recently returned to Manila, and they can be depended upon to "make good" in this stunt.

There is also an "aerial flight," a dangerous, death defying, dare devil and blood-curdling exhibition of "nerve." From a tent pole 50 feet high a fair girl, suspended from nothing but her golden curls, strikes terror to the onlookers as she dizzily descends for a distance of 500 feet. A great stunt indeed! She crosses the entire stage of the Hippodrome thusly.

There will also be an exhibition by the fire department, in which the finest fire fighters in the Far East will present a fire scene true of life. A house and stable are ignited. The house is occupied by an old man, his widowed daughter and her child. There is plenty of human interest in this act. Two lovers compete for the hand of the girl, and one in a fit of jealous rage sets fire to the house. The pony in the stable first discovers the flames, rushes into the house, seizes the child in his mouth and carries the baby to a place of safety. Just at this moment, and not before, the flames break out in a terrible conflagration. A policeman discovers the flames as he walks his beat and turns in the alarm. (A side scene shows the interior of the Fire Department. When alarm is sounded horses jump into harness, and rush to the scene of the fire, running around the course twice.) The competition consists in being the first to arrive on the scene and play the first stream on the burning house.

The constabulary will have an exhibition drill, having two crack companies go through the methods of handling the bolo.

A chariot race is also included in the programme. This race consists of three entries, four horses each. The chariots will be driven by well-known local whips, including Messrs. Banyea, Robinson and Rosenberg.

Automobile enthusiasts will have a chance to admire some skillful "chaffeurage" in an "automobile obstacle race," consisting in driving in between pegs, and all that sort of thing. The prize will be awarded to the automobile knocking down the least number of obstacles placed in its path.

A spectacle from the Zulu War, in South Africa, will also be presented. "Dying to save his colours," or "The horse's last service to his master," is the name of the pantomime. A party out on a scouting expedition is ambushed, by Zulus and two officers, Chard and Bromhead, are cut off from the main body and Chard is killed while carrying the colours. Bromhead for a time holds his own, but, baffled, falls back to find his companion Chard killed. He removes the colours from Chard's body and hides them under his blouse, returning to his horse. A second attack is made by the Zulus. More exciting than the first, full of interesting and stirring incidents, winding up with a grand finale.

Early yesterday morning about 4.30, reports the Japan Chronicle of 8th inst., a fire occurred in a brick-bull warehouse at Isokami-dori, 4-chome, Kobe, owned by Mr. Osabina Hyotaro, an import and export merchant carrying on business at Moto-machi, 3-chome, Kobe, and rented by the Tokyo Warehouse Company. The fire brigade was on the spot in good time and set to work with great vigour, thanks to which most of the contents of the godown, mainly comprising cotton, paper and bicycles, were saved. Notwithstanding this, however, the damage is still considerable, being estimated at over ¥10,000. The fire was

extinguished in about two hours. The cause of this fire is as yet unknown, but is supposed by the police authorities to have resulted from the usual cause, tobacco ash dropped by coolies some time on the previous day. The whole of the contents of the warehouse were insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company.

At about 10.15 p.m. on the same evening fire broke out on the premises of the Kawasaka Dockyard Company, at Kobe, the conflagration originating in one of the engine-rooms. The building in which the fire broke out and two adjoining ones were partially destroyed, but fortunately no damage was done to the engines and other machines. The damage incurred is stated to be only about ¥500, and the cause of the outbreak is now under investigation.

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

147

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Lo Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

152

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality.

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

151

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

146

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support. She desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FARMER or OLD ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

145

Dr. M. IL CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	123,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,000,387	Final of £3 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.67	5 1/2 %	\$700 ex div. London £77.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735 \$300,000	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1965	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$41,950 \$100,000	none	\$20 for 1966	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 48,042	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1966-Tls. 2.65	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$50,407 \$12,500	11,460,490	Final of \$12 making \$24 for 1965 and interim of \$30 for 1966	5 %	\$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$800,000 \$159,143 \$1,088	\$394,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12.65	...	(\$150) buyers (\$142) buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616	\$362,980	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1965	8 1/2 %	\$98
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,250,483	\$435,230	\$40 for 1965	12 %	\$335 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500 \$264,538 \$9,688	\$365	\$1 for 1966	7 %	\$14
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$80,989	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.11.1967	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$27,101	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.67	6 1/2 %	\$30 sellers
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. (PREFERRED)								
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£60,000 £270,000	£3,594	5/- for 1966 @ ex 2/2 1/2 = \$1.74 per share	3 1/2 %	\$40 \$28
SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED								
Do. (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372 £400,000 \$1,871	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1967	12 %	Tls. 46
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£2,000,000 \$65,000	£173,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1967	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 46/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 Tls. 98,000	\$127	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1967	4 %	\$25 buyers \$24 buyers
Taku-Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	£8,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1966	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.66	7 1/2 %	\$112 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	...	...	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.66	5 %	\$15 sales Tls. 80
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £84,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1967	7 1/2 %	Tls. 154 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000 £4,873	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Feinwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.66	11 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$23,152 \$30,000	13,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1967	6 1/2 %	\$156 old \$54 new
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$50,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1967	8 1/2 %	\$98
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	76,10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1967	7 %	Tls. 84 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000 Tls. 23,117	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1967	8 1/2 %	Tls. 213 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$30,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.67	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000 \$10,908	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.67	11 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 buyers \$14 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845 \$1,078	19,178	\$1.80 for 1966	13 %	\$104
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$10,925	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.67	7 1/2 %	\$174
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$3,915	\$3,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.67	7 %	\$102 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$217,485	\$4,621	70 cents for 1967	7 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1966	8 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 860,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1967	7 %	Tls. 108 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.67	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1967	4 1/2 %	Tls. 58 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.67	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.66 (8 %)	...	Tls. 55
Laos-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1966	...	Tls. 72 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1966	...	Tls. 270 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	7,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	£1,200 none	£638	1 1/3 per share for 1966	9 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1964	...	\$10 1/2 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 889	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1965	...	Tls. 51 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.66	...	16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$10,000	\$3,193	80 cents for 1967	9 %	18 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500 \$15,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.67	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$11,000	\$11,000	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1967	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$15,000	\$15,000	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.67	11 1/2 %	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.67	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$105,000	\$105,000	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th 67	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$4,222	\$4,222	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1967	8 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwerij op de polder in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,693	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1967	8 %	Tls. 420 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 67	8 %	\$13
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	...	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	87,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	16 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 7,990	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1967	7 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323 Tls. 9,751	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1965	...	Tls. 45 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 3,954	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1966	...	Tls. 64 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 7,843	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1967	7 1/2 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	none	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1967 (old)	...	Tls. 360 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 347,934	Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1967 (new)	...	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	3478	None	...	56 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,205 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.67	5 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$111	50 cents for 1967	...	\$10 1/2 ex div.
United Asbestos/Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000 \$35,000	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares (1/11 and 5/11.5.67)	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1967	6 1/2 %	\$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	10	10	none	741	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1966	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAVER, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain —, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1968, at 1 P.M. Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo. Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows: — S.S. "TONKIN" — 17th Mar. S.S. "POLYNESIE" — 31st Mar. J. MILLET, Agent. Hongkong, 18th February, 1968.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship "INDRANI," Captain MacFarlane, will be despatched as above on the 22nd February, at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th February, 1968.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

A.C. & C. & C.

Telephone 256

FOR EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1967.

The Whisky of Great Age

DEWAR'S

IMPERIAL

CHAMPAGNE WHISKY

INTERVAL MANNING

John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

16, 14 & 17, Connaught Road Central.